



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain— Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Plunged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1837.

WAR IN CANADA.

Advices from Canada are of a character too sanguinary to encourage the supposition that either of the contending parties will yield until compelled by the superior force of the other. The conflict executed to warrant the belief that the belligerent parties were unprepared, or that it has prematurely arrived. The radicals, at the onset, are found "armed to the teeth,"—the season of the year when hostilities commenced—too late for their opponents to further reinforce or supply their army with provisions from England—circumstances indicating that they were ready for the contest. The loyalists, though, anticipating a rupture, were not quite prepared for so serious a beginning, otherwise greater force would have been quartered in the Provinces. Their force is estimated at 4,500 only, while, it is stated, the radicals are in the field 8,000 strong— Without a reinforcement, the former appear numerically weak in comparison to the latter. The closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence by ice, will effect more for the liberals, if the advantages are judiciously applied, than a host of soldiery could do. By cutting off the supplies of the river and country they may starve and freeze out the loyalists from Quebec, and, as it is quite probable will be the case, burn Montreal, the strong holds of the English would be completely broken up, and the whole country fall into possession of the radicals.

The battles at Longueuil, St. Dennis and St. Charles, are in relation to the Canadas what were the leading conflicts of our revolution, at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, to the American Colony, excepting, in this case, the revolutionists have been more successful than were our fathers in their first struggles. The radicals are gathering strength daily. Their agents are abroad in the States collecting munitions of war, and we are informed that the yankee boys are crossing the line pausing for the privilege of winning laurels upon the battle field. Public feeling in this section is evidently favorable to the liberals; and appeals, such as were made in behalf of Texas in the southern and middle States, would gather hundreds around their standard. Man naturally feels for and sympathizes with the oppressed, and eagerly seeks to relieve them even at the hazard of life. Such a feeling pervades this community; and it unquestionably extends over the northern section of the United States.

In responding to the toast given at the Whig Jubilee in New York alluding in a flattering manner to the firm and indomitable spirit of the patriot Whigs of Vermont, Mr Charles Adams of Burlington remarked, that not only were the Whigs rejoiced at the glorious result of the New York election but even Jackson men said amen to it. This is true. Hundreds who honestly believed they were sustaining the interests of the country by throwing their influence in favor of the administration are renouncing and denouncing it now, and uniting themselves with the Democratic Whig phalanx. This is patriotic and augurs favorably to the perpetuity of our free institutions. The ties of party are strong; but when a party becomes corrupt, overlooks the interests of the people, and by deception, hypocrisy and base measures, attempts to make itself impregnable by putting itself beyond the reach of the people, it denotes the existence among the people of that vigilance and love of country, when they surrender the chains of party and renounce their allegiance to it, which alone will save our republican institutions from the grasp of despotism. The demagogues who have attempted to ride over the people rough shod to supreme power, have found the patriotism of the nation less dormant than they anticipated. Mr Van Buren's relations to the country are such as have never before been witnessed in this country. With more than a hundred thousand of his constituents politically hostile to his system of government in eight months after his election, his reflections cannot be other than unpleasant—overwhelming to any man, except a soulless demagogue. As friends to their country the Whigs are bound to receive into their already thickened ranks as worthy of their confidence and political fellowship the hundreds and thousands of those who have boldly denounced Van Buren Loco Focoism, and rallied in the late elections in support of the Constitution and the Laws. There are now many who discover that they have been deceived by the leaders of the administration in their professions of democracy, economy and love for the people, who are desirous of severing the bonds of party attachments rather than sacrifice the paramount interests of their country, but feel a reluctance to meet the half uttered and contemptuous sneers of Government officials and holders. To such and to all others, we would say, obey the promptings of duty, break and scatter the unnatural cords that delusion has thrown around you—scorn the jeers of Treasury panpered minions—declare your independence, and unite with, if you approve its principles, the Democratic Whig Party.

The tone of the Press in the free States in relation to the Alton murder is honorable to its character. It will concentrate a just and scorching feeling of indignation upon the community, which, by its silence and non-interference were necessary to the foul deed. Meetings have been, and are about to be held in many of the cities and large towns to express public feeling in regard to the outrage, and to raise contributions in behalf of the widow and children of the murdered Lovejoy.

OUR PAPER. While we acknowledge our obligations to those of our friends who have aided us in extending the circulation of the Caledonian, they will excuse us if we ask of them still further and untiring efforts to increase its subscription list. The first of January is approaching, a time favorable for contracts for newspapers, and it lies with our friends to determine whether we shall have an increase of several hundreds to our list or not, and give to the paper a desirable permanence. A little effort on the part of our friends in Caledonia, Orleans and Essex Counties would do this. Shall it not then be done? Events are and will soon transpire, of which every man should be well informed. In addition to the ordinary occurrences of the times, the interesting state of the Canadian Provinces cannot but add to the usual interest of a newspaper. An important session of Congress commenced yesterday; and the affairs of the country generally are such as should lead every person to seek an acquaintance with them, and no other source will afford the means so readily as a good newspaper, and such we aim to be the Caledonian.

It is stated that the British Government have despatched a messenger to Washington to request leave of our Government to march an army into Canada from Halifax through the State of Maine. It is not probable that our Government will grant a request so contrary to the custom of nations. If England cannot grant justice to her dependencies, other nations ought not to be accessory to forced injustice.

REuben M. Whitney, one of the leading members of the "Kitchen Cabinet," and late agent of the Treasury, [is now divulging the corruptions of the Administration, through the columns of the Madisonian. He declares the Secretary to have been one of the principal agents of the embarrassments of the country; and says that certain banks were selected as deposit banks known to be insolvent, merely to subserve political designs. Mr Whitney is one of the most accomplished knaves belonging to the corps of public plunderers—"When rogues fall out" &c.—they sometimes tell truths concerning each other.

IMPORTANT DECISION. A Convention of delegates chosen about a year ago, is now in session for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania. A few days since Mr Meredith offered the following resolution, which was adopted, yeas 59, nays 41—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that a charter duly granted under an act of Assembly to a bank or other private corporation is, when accepted, a contract with the parties to whom the grant is made, and if such charter be unduly granted, or subsequently misused, it may be avoided by the judgment of a court of justice, in due course of law, and not otherwise, unless in pursuance of a power expressly reserved in the charter itself. The principles embraced in this resolution were made the text in the election of the Delegates composing the Convention—Whig conservative principles on the one hand, and Loco Focoism on the other; and this decision is a signal rebuke to the advocates of those doctrines which would ruthlessly attempt the destruction of rights guaranteed by law. Hence this decision is important; none the less so, because it comes from the Republican Key Stone State. Its influence will be favorable to the interests of the State, and tend to revive business, inasmuch as it was apprehended, at one time, that the leveling doctrines of the destructives would prevail in that State, and excite distrust in the stability of corporate powers.

WHIG JUBILEE IN NEW YORK. The 22d of November was a joyous day to the Whigs of New York. It was a day set apart for celebrating the great victory achieved by them in their recent election. About 900 delegates from the East, West and South, were present to tender the felicitations of the Whigs of their respective States. The following regular toasts were announced by the Mayor, who occupied the Chair on the occasion,—

- 1. Our Country—One in interest, one in renown, one in constitution, and one in destiny.—"Hail Columbia!"
- 2. The State of New York—Her sun is risen, and the universal land is gladdened by its brightness.—"Washington's March."
- 3. The State of Maine—That gloriously broke the chains of party despotism, and led the van in defence of the constitution and laws.—"Sublime was the morn when liberty spoke."
- 4. Vermont—The Thermopylae of the Union; her rocks and defiles have proved impregnable; her Green Mountain Boys have never "bent the knee to Baal."—"My heart's in the mountain."
- 5. Mr. ULMAN said—A sentiment had been proposed to that festive board, which must recall recollections thickly clustering with the events of their revolutionary history. He could not explain the reason, but the experience of philosophers had told them, that mountainous regions had been always the most celebrated for deeds of arms, and the land of both and Ruth had been more celebrated for feats of arms than any other country. And in our own country, where had there been more of romance and patriotism, or where did we hear more of great and glorious deeds than amongst the free inhabitants of Vermont. [Cheers.] And on that day when the Hessians fought at Bennington, how were the Green Mountain Boys addressed by their gallant leader—"These Germans," said he, "are bought for 7 pence per man; are we not worth more than that? If we are, let us prove it now. We must beat them before the sun sets, or Molly Stark is a widow." [Great cheering.] Their rocks and depths have proved impregnable, and the Green Mountain Boys have never bent the knee to Baal. [Loud cheers.]
- 6. Rhode Island—Her freemen have staid the efforts of corrupt government agents, and have given an impetus to the cause of our country in this State.—"Star Spangled Banner."
- 7. Connecticut—Her common schools and colleges have scattered their bright jewels throughout the land;—she is coming to the rescue.—"Yankee Doodle."
- 8. Old Massachusetts—American Liberty! she loves to linger beside the cradle where her infancy was nursed.—"Adams and Liberty."
- 9. New Jersey, and her well-tryed and worthy sons who honor us this day as guests—The spirit that chased the Hessian spoilers at Trenton, is still true to its ancient fires.—"Bonnets of Blue."
- 10. Pennsylvania—A State distinguished for its practical illustrations of the happiest social system; for its enterprising spirit of internal improvement, and for its devotion to republican principles.—"Honest men and bonnie lassies."
- 11. Delaware—One of the old Continental States; distinguished for her patriotic services during our revolutionary war; always consistent, and always triumphant in her political career.—"We'll fight and we'll conquer again and again."
- 12. Maryland—We sympathized in her struggle against the united efforts of Jacobinism and Loco

Focoism; we rejoiced in her triumphs over them, and we bid a cordial welcome to her distinguished sons, now here, to share in our victory and our joys.—"Auld Lang Syne."- 12. Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee—They set the ball in motion which, rolling from West to East, seems destined to make the circuit of our land, till it shall have obliterated the "footsteps of our illustrious predecessor," and crushed all who walk therein.—"The Campbells are coming."
- 13. The Conservatives of New York—Who practiced what they professed, and proved their devotion to country by forgetting party; we applaud their conduct and honor their courage.

The accounts given in the Tory Canada papers of the movements in the Provinces are unworthy of credit. The loyalists mobbed the liberal press, and now attempt to deceive the public by the misrepresentations of their own.

WALTONS' VERMONT REGISTER FOR 1838, is just published. It contains a great variety of useful information, political, ecclesiastical and historical. It is an indispensable companion to the business man, and worth a dozen of those annuals called Almanacks.

CONGRESS assembled yesterday. The Message, usually delivered on Tuesday, we shall doubtless receive in season for our next paper.

"FEDERALISM." Among the many ridiculous expedients resorted to by the Van Buren press to reflect odium upon their opponents no one is more so than the charge of federalism. It is not only false, but villainously mean. Where are the prominent leaders of the two parties in Vermont in 1812? JONAS GALUSHA, then the acknowledged head of the Democratic party, and soon after elected Governor by that party, is now a staunch Whig, while MARTIN CHITTENDEN, then a prominent Federalist, is found in the ranks of the Van Buren party. The following article, from the New York Journal of Commerce, is so much better than any thing we could indite, that we forebear further remarks—

"FEDERALISM."—"FEDERALISTS."—"HARTFORD CONVENTION." The words which we have placed at the head of this article, have constituted the war-cry of the Van Buren Party during the great struggle in this State and City, which has just terminated. Several of the Whig candidates were assailed in the most violent manner, for the imputed guilt of "Federalism," "opposition to the war with England," and other similar charges. The walls throughout the city were covered with the grossest placards, and the presses of the party teemed with productions of more than usual malignity, echoing and re-echoing this clamor. They had learned from the Globe, the Argus, and other leading organs, that whoever opposes Mr. Van Buren, either is already, or thereby becomes, a "Federalist," and that "Federalism" is a vice which nothing can efface. Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Rives, Mr. King of Georgia, are now all "Federalists." And the whole People of the State of New York have turned "Federalists" also; Gov. Marcy, perhaps, included. It appears to us, that the present is a fit occasion to make a few remarks concerning this practice of the party, of charging "Federalism" upon all their opponents; although it has become so extravagant and ridiculous of late, that its effect will soon be lost, if not wholly lost already, in its gross and apparent folly.

In the first place, as to its justice. The Federal party ceased to exist some twenty years ago; and when afterwards, new parties arose, its members joined one or another of those new parties, according to their opinions and their pleasure. And among the earliest and warmest supporters of Gen. Jackson's first nomination were many of the leading Federalists in the United States, who preferred him both to Mr Crawford and Mr John Quincy Adams. The late Robert Goodloe Harper, Mr Ross of Pennsylvania, and many other gentlemen of equal standing with them in the former Federal party, besides a host of names less distinguished, but belonging to the same party, espoused Gen. Jackson's interest, and supported him from the first. In the State of New York, instances of this kind exist without number. We could fill a column with names of Federalists, formerly Jackson men, now great Van Buren men, and acting in full concert with the Loco Focos.

And General Jackson's own conduct corresponded with that of his party. He neither knew Federalism nor Democrat. He knew nobody, but friends and foes. He never brought the charge of Federalism, nor suffered it to be brought, against any one who attached himself to him;—nor did he ever fail to confer honor and office on the most decided and well known Federalist, if he thought he could turn his attachment and his services to good account. He did not hesitate to make Mr. Louis McLane Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State; he was ready to appoint, and did appoint, Mr. R. B. Taney, Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the United States; he saw no reason why Mr. Buchanan's services and sacrifices should not be rewarded with a mission to Russia, although it had been Mr. Buchanan's boast that he had no objection to putting Mr. WILKINS in the same office, the moment Mr. Buchanan had vacated it. And in hundreds of other instances, Executive favor has not only been bestowed, but lavished upon Federalists of the strictest fashion, and the most ultra character.

At this very moment, Mr. Van Buren would be sorely distressed if all Federalists, in Congress, should withdraw from his support. Look to the Senate. There sit Mr. Williams from Maine, Mr. Hubbard from New Hampshire, Mr. Wall from New Jersey, and Mr. Buchanan from Pennsylvania. Every one of these gentlemen was opposed to the late war with England; every one of them was a Federalist, and voted and acted with Federalists as long as the party existed. If these four old fashioned Federalists were to move across the floor of the Senate Chamber, and take their seats with the opposition, what would become of Mr. Van Buren's power in that body? Mr. Van Buren depends on the aid and support of Federalists. He would be helpless and entirely prostrate without it. He could not live a day, if he were to thin his own ranks by the rule which he and his partisans would prescribe to others. He knows this very well; and yet, as if in derision of the common sense of mankind, as if the American People had no perception, no organs of intelligence, no power to discern obvious truths, his papers and his partisans keep up against their adversaries the perpetual reiteration of the cry of Federalist, and Federalism.

THE PEOPLE BOUGHT BY THE BANKS. It is amusing to witness the twists and turns and evasions of the administration presses in their attempts to parry the practical arguments, which have lately been addressed to them through the ballot boxes. After all their demagogical appeals, and fawning professions—after their notorious and open advocacy of the doctrine of instruction—they have the audacity to resist the expressed will of a vast majority of the people. And what is the shallow and inconsistent plea, which they set up to palliate their obduracy? They tell us that the democracy of numbers have been "bought up by the banks." A petty accusation this to be brought forward by journals professing a belief in the capacity of the people for self government! Capital democracy this! The majority is to be told, whenever it goes in opposition to the minority, that it acts from corrupt motives—that it has been bought up by the Banks!

The Globe says, "The enemies of popular government in both countries employ the corrupt money influence upon elections, to acquire and maintain that authority in the Government, which was once more summarily and openly accomplished by the same moneyed means, in hiring and keeping on foot a mercenary soldiery." We do not doubt the truth of this assertion. The enemies of popular government are likely to resort to any means, however foul and unprincipled, to resist the will of the people, and cripple their energies. We all recollect that during the recent election in Maryland, a number of alien laborers on the public works at Washington, were sent on to Baltimore, under the conduct of McKim's clerk, to usurp an illegal sway in our elections. The corrupt money influence was unblushingly employed by the minions of the Executive—the enemies of popular government. And now these palterers, as an excuse for breaking their own engagements, and giving the lie to their own doctrines, by resisting the avowed mandate of the people, tell us that the people have been bought. The aspersion is worthy of the vernal hypocrites who have engendered it.—Boston Atlas.

LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

A gentleman who spent several months at the West last season, has, at our request, transcribed from his journal for our use, in the form of letters, his "pencilings by the way," which we propose to publish. The following is the commencement.

St. Joseph, Mich May 20, 1837. DEAR SIR—Having sojourned in the Western part of New York and in Michigan about three weeks, I will proceed to give you some account of the country; and in doing which, I shall aim at truth rather than poetry. I will tell you how I got along—From Albany to Utica, 100 miles, by rail road, in about five hours;—from Utica to Buffalo by canal packet boats, 260 miles, in four days;—from Buffalo to Silver Creek (this being the lowest point on the lake at which steam boats could land, on account of the ice) by open wagon, in a cold storm, 30 miles, in eight hours;—from Silver Creek to Toledo by steam boat, 280 miles, in two days and a half;—from Toledo to Adrian, by rail road, (horse power) 33 miles, in six hours;—from Adrian to Niles, by stage coach, 140 miles, in three days and a half;—from Niles to this place by open wagon, 25 miles, in six hours. I found the rail road, canal, and steam boat traveling very pleasant; but the land carriages, on account of bad roads, poor teams, and independent, crabbed drivers, to be very tedious. In Western New York are many pleasant and flourishing villages and cities, and large quantities of first rate soil. The farmers generally appeared to be hale and hearty—carrying with them a plenty of external evidence that they were not strangers to good living, and some of them, of a little too much intimacy with the cider barrel. Fruit in this section of country is raised in abundance, and some of it is of the first quality. Improved farms are held at from 20 to 37 1/2 an acre. Rochester is a flourishing city, situated on both sides of Genesee River, it is built principally of brick and stone, and has a population of about 15,000. In the upper part of the city the Erie canal crosses the river by an aqueduct of red free-stone, eight hundred feet in length, supported by eleven arches, and elevated about fourteen feet above the common level of the water.—About eighty rods below where the canal crosses is the fall where Sam Patch made his last and fatal leap in the fall of 1829. The fall is 97 feet perpendicular, and from the scaffold from which he jumped to the water 125 feet. The principal trade of this city is in flour. It has about a dozen flour mills, and will grind 13,000 bushels of wheat a day. Buffalo is situated near the outlet of Lake Erie, and possesses the advantage of lake and canal navigation. It is well built, principally of brick, and has a population of about 16,000. It has grown up very rapidly, but probably will not increase much for several years to come. When I left, there were between two and three thousand emigrants for the far west in the city, waiting for the opening of steam boat navigation. On the south shore of Lake Erie are several populous and flourishing towns. Cleveland is the most important. Its population is some 10,000, and possesses advantages for becoming a place of great business. The Ohio canal, which is more than 300 miles long, passing through the most productive State in the Union, commences here and continues the water communication of the lake to the Ohio river. Toledo is a new and growing place—has two good taverns, three meeting houses, an academy, a newspaper, and some other public improvements—population 1,500. Capt. Allen, the principal proprietor, is a very spirited and enterprising man. As this is the last point for travellers crossing the State of Michigan to land at, it cannot fail to have a considerable growth. Adrian is a pleasant village, and has a meeting house, two taverns, and a newspaper. Niles is situated on the St. Joseph river, 25 miles east of Lake Michigan by land, and 50 by the river. Its location is pleasant, the land in the vicinity good, and the inhabitants enterprising. In 1833 it had but one frame house—now it contains about 100. A very respectable newspaper is published here, and the facilities for religious and intellectual improvement are quite good. A small steam boat plies regularly in summer between this place and the lake, so that goods and merchandise may be brought all the way from New York City by water—population about 1,000. St. Joseph is situated on a high bluff on the south side of the River St. Joseph, and facing the lake.—It contains about 50 houses, two taverns, two forwarding houses, five or six stores, a light house, a bank, a newspaper, which has just been suspended for want of patronage (only 300 subscribers,) but no meeting house. There are some half dozen families of good and pious people in the village, who would be glad to enjoy constant preaching; but, so far as I can judge, a majority of the inhabitants are dissipated, and would prefer rather to spend the Sabbath in sporting than in the house of God. This has been called a very unhealthy place, and is still considered one of the most sickly villages in the Western country. The harbor is so bad that vessels can neither go out nor come in, except the wind is very favorable. I have been waiting several days for a breeze to make my exit. The General Government has made a small appropriation for the improvement of the harbor. The people of the West seem to understand speculation about as well as do the citizens of Major Downing's State. Here are twenty or more water lots suitable for forwarding houses, for which the proprietors ask about \$5,000 a lot—and the two houses now built will probably be sufficient for all the business for 10 years to come. More anon.